Stove _____
Date _____
Run No. _____
Filter Nos. _____
Amount liquid lost during transport, ml _____
Acetone blank volume, ml _____
Acetone wash volume, ml _____
Acetone blank concentration, mg/ml _____
Acetone wash blank, mg _____

Dichloromethane blank volume, ml _____
Dichloromethane wash volume, ml _____
Dichloromethane blank concentration, mg/ml _____
Dichloromethane wash blank, mg _____
Water blank volume, ml _____
Waster wash volume, ml _____
Water blank concentration, mg/ml _____
Water wash blank, mg _____

Container number	Weight of particulate collected, mg		
	Final weight	Tare weight	Weight gain
1 _____			
2 _____			
3 _____			
4 _____			
5 _____			
Total			
Less acetone blank			
Less dichloromethane blank			
Less water blank			
Weight of particulate matter			

	Volume of liquid water collected	
	Impinger volume, ml	Silica gel weight, g
Final _____		
Initial _____		
Liquid collected _____		
Total volume collected _____		g or ml

* Convert weight of water to volume by dividing total weight increase by density of water (1 g/ml).

$$\frac{\text{Increase, g}}{\text{(1 g/ml)}} = \text{Volume water, ml}$$

Figure 5H-4. Analysis data sheet.

Figure 5H-4. Analysis Data Sheet.

METHOD 5I—DETERMINATION OF LOW LEVEL PARTICULATE MATTER EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY SOURCES

NOTE: This method does not include all of the specifications (*e.g.*, equipment and supplies) and procedures (*e.g.*, sampling and analytical) essential to its performance. Certain information is contained in other EPA procedures found in this part. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, persons using this method should have experience with and a thorough knowledge of the following Methods: Methods 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

1. Scope and Application.

1.1 Analyte. Particulate matter (PM). No CAS number assigned.